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ADDRESS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE
TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

TO THE
INHABITANTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE Association which bears your name was organized in the year 1827, for the purpose of discouraging the use of ardent spirit. To that object, and to that object solely, our efforts have been directed; with what success the numerous Temperance Associations throughout the state, the houses of entertainment that have abandoned its use, and the storekeepers that have relinquished its baleful traffic, can best answer. These results, so auspicious to your future welfare, demand the acknowledgment of gratitude to Him who has called you to temperance and to virtue; that in his mercy a way has been provided for deliverance from the thralldom of a vice, which threatened to desolate and mar the fairest portions of his heritage. They call upon you to supplicate his continued blessing upon every righteous effort to do away the use of ardent spirit, until intemperance, with all its kindred vices, shall be banished from the land, and the voice of revelry and riot no more be heard within your borders.

In the further prosecution of our labours we ask your aid. Our warfare is one of entire extermination, not against any of our fellow men, however blind or however degraded, yet still alike children of one common inheritance, and heirs of the same promises. We seek not to hurl anathemas upon each one whom we may deem an enemy to his country, to his fellow men, yes, more than all, his own worst enemy, the enemy of

his household and of his God—whether he be the manufacturer of ardent spirit, the farmer who supplies the materials, the vender who deals out the seed of every vice, he who is miscalled the moderate drinker, or the more unhappy victim of their combined cupidity and example, the drunkard. These all have our deep commiseration, and it is for these we would enlist your sympathies, to rescue from the downward path of inevitable woe that large body of our fellow citizens still under the influence and dominion of this destructive article. Our warfare is against ardent spirit, and we openly proclaim it in every circumstance and under every name, an enemy of the state; in no case the friend or servant of the people; under no circumstances whatever needful for their comfort, their convenience, or the promotion of their interest; but the never-failing destroyer of the hopes and happiness of its votaries, and an incalculable tax upon the property and the sympathies of every sober and industrious citizen, and ought therefore to be entirely banished from this commonwealth.

To aid us in the accomplishment of this object, we call upon you, who are the payers of this tax, whose backs are now groaning with the burden, the sober, intelligent citizen, the farmer, the bone and sinew of this great state, the industrious mechanic, the manufacturer, the framer of our laws, the teacher of our religion, the instructor of our youth, the parent and the Christian, and most of all we invoke the aid of woman, the greatest of all sufferers. We have told you the ground of our warfare; we seek to banish ardent spirit from this commonwealth, because of its consequences. What those consequences are, you all know; drunkenness requires no definition in Pennsylvania; we will therefore exhibit to you no special case; they are constantly before you in every department of society, and in every form of aggravated suffering. These doubtless awaken your sympathy and obtain your aid; but whilst all know and feel in their own sphere, that intemperance is a vice, few contemplate its magnitude, and most are yet in ignorance of the aggregate amount of evil they are sustaining.

We now address you as members of a community, of which

none is so humble as to escape his portion of responsibility ; and it is of the magnitude of that responsibility we now speak. Cast your eyes over the rich and fertile garden in which it has pleased a beneficent Providence to place your lot ; you behold your state teeming with unsurpassed luxuriance, with all that can administer to earthly happiness, and fill the heart with gratitude and praise. But when you seek for the appropriation of these blessings, you find that much is only ripening for man's destruction. You see in every section of your state, the **STILL** set open to receive her fruits, and sending forth in many thousand streams, the deleterious product of its distillation ; the choicest gifts of a beneficent Creator converted into poison.

Go to the spacious warehouses of your metropolis, and you will find them groaning under the burden of your great staple manufacture, with perhaps as much more, the product of importation. And when you ask, for what is all this ? we tell you, to be drunk by the people of Pennsylvania ; and by whom to be paid for ? we answer, by the sober and the industrious, by those who do not drink it ; and that is not all ; but, having paid for the liquor, and borne its miserable consumer through a course of vice and dissipation to the grave, they have his injured wife and helpless children to provide for. And what is the cost of all this ?

Judge Cranch estimates the cost of ardent spirit to the people of the United States at \$94,425,000, annually. Now, allowing the people of Pennsylvania, who manufacture a much larger quantity than any other state in the Union, to drink only their average of the whole quantity, then we have, as their proportion of the expenditure, the sum of \$11,108,000, a sum which, if annually put out at interest, would every twenty years buy up all the land, houses and merchandize in the state.

And who, you again ask, pays all this eleven millions annually ? does the drunkard pay it ? no ; his miserable hovel, his tattered garments, his ragged and famished children, all answer, no ; the guardians of the poor in his neighbourhood will tell you, no ; by whom then is it borne ?—We answer, by the whole community ; no man is exempt from his portion, however secure he may think himself ; none so high as to be above

its grasp, none so low as to escape its insatiable demand. No coffer in the state but yields its tribute ; no investment that does not pay its annual tax. The drunkard must and will be supported so long as we continue to furnish him with the means of destroying his ability to support himself. And this immense expenditure is annually levied upon us, either in the shape of a tax for the erection of penitentiaries and almshouses, the costs of criminal prosecution, the enhanced price of every article of consumption, or the calls of private charity. Still we pay it, and we shall still continue to pay it, while ardent spirit shall be allowed an existence in the community.

But if eleven millions annually is the whole cost of ardent spirit to Pennsylvania, will that sum repair its annual devastation? No! The meanest sixpence in the drunkard's pocket grows large in a comparison with the eleven millions, when that sum is contrasted with the moral desolation it occasions. Go to your almshouse, and ask its miserable tenants what sum would purchase back their days of happiness, what elevate them to that point of confidence they once enjoyed in bosoms now made wretched as their own. Ask the heir, whether the restoration of his patrimonial estate would bring with it the days of innocence. Go to your prison, and ask the murderer what sum would wash him from the stain of human blood, or to your penitentiary, and listen to the tenant of the solitary cell, shut out from every thing but the gnawings of remorse, and hear him curse the fatal bowl,—then name its price.

Go to your hospital, the high court and palace of the monster vice, there where he revels upon mind, that ray of light that constituted man the image of his Maker; there where he banquets upon talent, worth, the finest traits of intellect that have adorned society, there amidst the wild and frantic shriek of madness, and the mania's rage, there name the cost of ardent spirit to your state. Turn to the solitary widow, ask her to recount the long years of sadness and of sorrow that have been her lot, and ask what sum will mend the broken heart and heal the bruised spirit; ask her little band of orphan children what sum will make their father's memory blessed. Let imagination follow him to that final judgment to which

the record of eternal truth inevitably consigns the drunkard, there behold the many thousands annually doomed to drink unceasingly those bitter dregs the tempter has mingled in the cup of ardent spirits, there inquire the ransom of a single soul, —then calculate its annual cost.

Do you now ask us what is the remedy for so great an evil? We answer, there is but one, and that is plain and simple; total abstinence from ardent spirit; total abstinence. Touch not, taste not, handle not, is our motto. No middle course will ever prove successful, and all the arguments which appetite or avarice can offer for occasional indulgence, are but snares to lure the unwary to his ruin. Every drunkard was once termed a moderate drinker, and none can tell who from amongst the circle of his relatives or friends that now bears that sad misnomer, may be called, during the coming year, to fill the places of the thirty thousand in the drunkard's army, that are annually vacated to glut the vengeance of the grave. Then banish it at once and forever; no circumstance requires its use, no extremity demands its aid. In health man needs it not; in sickness it but inflames and aggravates his malady; in cold, in hunger, in peril and exposure, his weakness only falls a readier prey; in prosperity it will soon take all that he hath, and in poverty even that which he hath not. Then, we entreat you, abandon forever the use of ardent spirit.

A million of the inhabitants of this favoured land, are at this time practising upon the principle of total abstinence; and you have the daily record of their example, on the farm, in the factory, amid the burning heat of the foundry, or the chilling blast of winter, on the mountain's top, or on the stormy deep. Under every circumstance and in every variety of climate and location, men are pursuing the various avocations of business or of pleasure, with more pecuniary profit, increased comfort, and better health, without the use of ardent spirit, than they ever experienced before its abandonment.

We ask of you then no real sacrifice—the relinquishment of no pecuniary interest; we ask you to enlist under the banner of total abstinence, and then we ask your names and your influence to promote the welfare of your fellow men. We ask

you to associate with us in carrying on this enterprise of mercy, until the remotest section of your state shall feel your influence. There is no man, no woman, in Pennsylvania, from whom Providence has withheld that high responsibility, none who does not constantly use that influence, and it is exerted either for good or for evil. Every individual in the commonwealth who is not with us is against us; all who withhold their sanction from the principle of total abstinence are on the side of ardent spirit. By refusing to abandon it forever, they plead for its necessity, by refusing to pledge yourselves to total abstinence from what you even may abhor, your example strengthens thousands in their refusal to abandon what their appetite may crave. Without the pledge, they drink, they fall, and fall by your example and on your responsibility—Then wash your hands clear of a brother's blood, and sign the pledge; join with us in our allegiance to temperance and virtue, and give your names and all your influence to banish ardent spirit from the state.

Do you ask us, how you shall exert that influence, and what are the weapons of our warfare? We answer, the operation is simple, as it is certain of success. Our weapons are only those of light and love. We seek no legislative enactments to constrain men in obedience to their truest interest. We ask to shew them their condition, the evil by which they are surrounded, the magnitude of that evil, and its daily operation, to exhibit in all its deformity the sad effect of drinking ardent spirit, and the vast extent to which that habit has increased upon them, to bring to light the hidden scenes of darkness, and hold them up to public gaze and public reprehension.

Ours is no untried enterprise, experience has tested its utility in many of the towns and villages of your sister states, who are already reaping the rich reward that flows from the entire abandonment of ardent spirit. Those millions which we have shown you as its annual cost, are beginning to be saved to the community, and there are now towns washed from their former stains, their poverty, disease and crime, and some almost exempted from taxation. Other nations have followed American example, and by the same principle of as-

sociation and the mutual pledge of total abstinence are experiencing the same blessings. And shall Pennsylvania, among the first enlisted in this enterprise, now falter and cast away the good which others are reaping by the practice of her precepts? While other states are in quick succession assembling in convention to declare their freedom from this monster vice which has so long enslaved them, will you forget that Pennsylvania first led the way? That in convention at her seat of government in 1831, where nearly every section of the state was represented, a system was agreed upon, which needs only your active and cordial co-operation to render effective and complete.

The institution which now addresses you was there acknowledged as the bond by which its auxiliaries, consisting of a society in each county, should be united. Those county societies to consist of delegates from all the local associations within its limits, thus presenting a complete chain of connexion between the parent association and all the friends of temperance, however few in number or however remotely situated. If there be but two or three within the limits of a village, engaged in any particular trade, or a factory, the members of any one profession, of any class in civil or religious life, free from the influence of ardent spirit, and who can feel for the woes and sufferings of their fellow men, or who can reason soundly in reference to their own pecuniary interest, let them associate together, adopt the pledge, unqualified by any reservation, become a temperance society, and appoint a delegate to represent them in the society of the county. Let it be his duty to report their number; from time to time report their increase, and every fact and circumstance connected with the advancement of the work, or what retards its progress. Let these delegates assemble monthly in public meeting at different places in the county, thus making an annual temperance meeting for twelve places, and throwing before the inhabitants of so many neighbourhoods, the light, the knowledge, and the blessings which the temperance reform hold out to them, soliciting at every meeting new members to the local association of the place, and forming one when none exists.

From one of these meetings let the County Society send annually to the State Society a report, exhibiting a history of their transactions during the year, the number of their auxiliaries, the members in each, the number of taverns that do not furnish ardent spirit, and the number of store-keepers that do not sell the poison, and, if practicable, appoint a delegate to attend the annual meeting of the State Society.

To fill up and render this plan productive of the good we promise, belongs to those, who have already and forever renounced the use of ardent spirit. Then look not back, nor pause for want of numbers, associate at once, begin the work and numbers will be added unto you. Think not our pledge was made for the intemperate, it is not so; it was framed to separate the virtuous from the vile, to array the lover of his country and his race against the self-destroyer, and the destroyer of his fellow men. Then make your cause all that its name implies, and you will see the poor inebriate forsake his cups, for no drunkard can long exist in an atmosphere of total abstinence. Seek out the temperate, the virtuous, the good, enlist them in your enterprise, it is a work that calls for steady nerves, clear heads and constant hearts. Join together in one solid union all the worth, the excellence and virtue of your great state. Make your cause as pure, as holy, and as free from every stain of earth, as woman's name can make it: yes, let the wife, the mother and the sister, bring to your ranks all that forbearance, hope and confidence, that can alone sustain the mingled suffering so oft her lot to bear. Bind all together by the triple cord of faith and hope and charity, and you exert a power that all your adversaries shall not be able to gainsay nor resist.

APPENDIX.

IN HEALTH MAN NEEDS IT NOT.

All the world lived without ardent spirits, and all the business of the world was conducted without it, for more than 5000 years. It was not used, as a drink, in Great Britain, till within less than three hundred years; nor was it common in this country till within less than one hundred years. Of course, it is not *needful*.

The New Zealanders, who are represented as in general a tall race of men, strong, active, and almost uniformly well-shaped, never drink any thing hot or warm. "Indeed their only beverage appears to be water; and their strong aversion to wine and spirits is noticed by almost all who have described their manners."

Says an eminent physician, Reuben D. Mussey, President of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dartmouth College, "What is the secret of this witchery, which strong drink exerts over the whole man? I will try to tell you. After being received into the stomach, it is sucked up by absorbent vessels, is carried into the blood, and circulates through the alimentary organs, through the lungs, muscles and brain; and, doubtless, through every organ of the body. Not a blood-vessel, however minute, not a thread of nerve in the whole animal machine, escapes its influence. And what is the nature of that influence? It disturbs the functions of life." "On every organ they touch," says another eminent physician, Ebenezer Alden, M. D. of Massachusetts, "ardent spirits operate as a *poison*. No where in the human body are they allowed even a lodgment, until the vital powers are so far prostrated that they cannot be removed. They are hurried on from one organ to another, marking their course with irregularity of action and disturbance of function; until at last, as a common enemy, they are taken up by the emunctories, the scavengers of the system, and unceremoniously excluded. When, through decay of organic vigour, this process ceases, the work of destruction is drawing to a close; and the last glimmerings of life are soon extinguished. To a man in health, there is no such thing as a *temperate* use of spirits. In any quantity, they are an enemy to the human constitution. Their influence upon the physical organs is unfavourable to health and life. They produce weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, and not life."

And says the physician before referred to, "Does a healthy labouring man need alcohol? No more than he needs arsenic, corrosive sublimate, or opium. The experiment has been made a thousand times; and the result is well known, namely, that more labour can be accomplished in a month, or a year, under the influence of simple, nourishing food and unstimulating drinks, than through the aid of alcohol."

Sir Astley Cooper, of England, states, that spirits and poisons are synonymous terms. And Dr. Daniel Drake, of Ohio, speaks of them as a *deadly* poison, and mentions a number of cases, in which the use of them had proved mortal. In view of which he says, "Ardent spirits are a great quickener and disturber of the animal system; a warm and irritating *poison*; in moderate doses imparting an unnatural excitement; in excessive draughts suddenly extinguishing life; thus resembling, in their effects, a number of deleterious vegetable substances, such as stramonium, hemlock, the prussic acid, and opium, which we label as *poisons*."

And Dr. Samuel Emlen, late Secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, remarks, "We should not admit of the popular reasoning as applicable here, that the abuse of a thing is no argument against its use. All use of ardent spirits, (*i. e.* as a drink) is an abuse. They are mischievous under all circumstances."

A gentleman of great respectability from the south, states, that those who fall victims in southern climes are almost invariably those who indulge in the free use of ardent spirit. Dr. Mosely, after long residence in the West Indies, declares, "That persons who drink nothing but cold water, or make it their principal drink, are but little affected by tropical climates; that they undergo the greatest fatigue without inconvenience, and are not so subject as others to dangerous diseases."

And Dr. Bell, "That rum, when used even moderately, always diminishes the strength, and renders men more susceptible of disease ; and that we might as well throw oil into a house, the roof of which was on fire, in order to prevent the flames from extending to the inside, as to pour ardent spirits into the stomach to lessen the effect of a hot sun upon the skin." Of 77 persons found dead in different regions of country, 67, according to the coronors' inquests, were occasioned by strong drink. Nine-tenths of those who die suddenly after the drinking of cold water are those who have been addicted to the free use of ardent spirit. That draught of cold water, or that exposure to the sun, which a man who uses no ardent spirit will bear without inconvenience and without danger, will often kill the man who uses it.

In the City of Albany an exact record was kept of the sex, age, character and habits of 336 individuals of both sexes, who died with the Cholera within the period mentioned. The following is an abstract of said record, *viz* : intemperate 140, free-drinkers, 55, moderate drinkers, mostly habitual, 131, strictly temperate, 5, members of Temperance Societies, 2, idiot, 1, unknown, 2. Total, 336.

One of the five temperate persons that died was attacked immediately after "eating two pine-apples;" another, "nearly recovered and relapsed after getting wet;" "the supposed cause of attack" of another was "eating *stale* and soured preserves on the day she was seized;" another neglected the premonitory symptoms.

The report was sanctioned by the Medical Staff of Albany, and its publication and circulation recommended by them.

It is also a well-attested fact, that only two members of Temperance Societies died in Montreal, where there were about 1000 deaths by the Cholera.

Monsieur Huber says, that "in Tiflis, (a town in Russia,) containing 20,000 inhabitants, every drunkard has fallen—not one remains."

"The cause is not gained until rum and brandy are as little used as opium," says Professor Warc, "and sold in the same way, for the same purposes, and in the same places. There is no stopping short of this. Our principles look forward to this result. The work is incomplete, society is insecure, until it is reached."

A man purchased a jug of whiskey, with which he became intoxicated—was attacked with the Cholera, and before day light next morning, was in his grave. His wife was so much intoxicated when he was seized, that she could render him no assistance; and when informed of her husband's death, she staggered into the room, seized a bowl of liquor with which the dead body had been bathed, drank off the contents, and was soon a corpse.

Thomas Jefferson, after long and painful experience in the discharge of his arduous duties, as Chief Magistrate of the nation, said with great emphasis, "The habit of using ardent spirit, by men in public office, has occasioned more injury to the public service, and more trouble to me, than any other circumstance which has occurred in the internal concerns of the country, during my administration. And were I to commence my administration again, with the knowledge which from experience I have acquired, the first question which I would ask, with regard to every candidate for public office, should be, *Is he addicted to the use of ardent spirit?*"

Seven hundred vessels sail from the United States without ardent spirit. The following is one, of many instances, which are now happily becoming more frequent than heretofore. The brig *Globe* has, within a short time, returned to this port, (Philadelphia,) from a voyage to the Pacific Ocean. She had on board a crew of ten persons, and was absent nearly eighteen months: she has been, during the voyage, in almost all the climates of the world; had not one person sick on board, and brought the crew all back orderly and obedient. All these advantages are, by Captain Moore, attributed, in a great measure, to the absence of spirituous liquors. There was not one drop used in all that time; indeed, there was none on board the vessel.

Within the last four years, there have been built and launched at Kensington, (the upper suburb of Philadelphia,) 5345 tons of shipping besides hauling up and launching three of our largest steam-boats, without the use of ardent spirit. For the above work, there were employed, on an average, 130 men per day through

the year. The usual allowance of liquor in former times, was about one gallon per ton, and it cost one dollar (Jamaica spirits;) thus saving, in the single item of ardent spirits, \$5345, to say nothing of the gain at the homes of the several workmen, in their amended habits, orderly deportment, and the increased comfort of their wives and children. Fewer accidents have occurred during this period of four years, than at any former period of the same duration. Less time was lost by the ship-carpenters and joiners, and expedition of course better insured by the builders and contractors.

We have heard an intelligent brickmaker, of this city, (Philadelphia,) say, that he had observed that those men in his yards who drank nothing but water, "could work round and round," to use his expression, those who drank ardent spirit.

GO TO YOUR ALMS-HOUSE.

The following letter is from the superintendant of the alms-house in Philadelphia.

In reply to your inquiries as to the number of cases of pauperism admitted into this house for a year, I have to state, that in 1830, there were admitted:—Men, 2249; women, 1761; children, 503—Total, 4518.

Most of the children are thrown upon the public for support, by the intemperance of their parents and others, who have had the nominal care of them.

Your next inquiry will be answered by the following letter from two of the Physicians of the House:

'From the observations we have made during our residence in the Philadelphia Alms House, we have no hesitation in believing that at least three-fourths of the individuals admitted into the institution, have become its inmates from their habits of intemperance.

'We believe that four-fifths of the deaths occurring in the Alms House Infirmary, are induced by diseases, which have either been originally produced, or very seriously aggravated, by the previous intemperate habits of the patients.'

Of 334 paupers in Washington county, New York, 290 were made such by ardent spirit. Of 253 in the county of Onondaga, 246 were made paupers in the same way. Of 50 in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, 48 were made paupers by intemperance; and of 1134 in Baltimore county, Maryland, 1059 were made paupers in the same way. And of 1969 paupers in different almshouses of our country, 1790, according to the testimony of the overseers of the poor, were made paupers by spirituous liquor.

Of 3000 persons admitted to the workhouse in Salem, Mass., the superintendant states, that in his opinion 2900 were brought there directly or indirectly by intemperance.

From a town in New England we have the following:—"Notwithstanding all these indications of a decrease in the consumption of spirit, our distilleries have been actively employed, and the amount of N. E. Rum manufactured in this city alone, within the last year, probably exceeds 500,000 gals. which cost the consumers of it, including those who buy by the single glass, at least \$300,000!! What a drain is this upon the hard earnings of our farmers, mechanics and labourers! It is by them that the whole of it, or nearly all of it is consumed. Can we wonder that so many farms are mortgaged to country traders—so many families turned out upon the charities of the world—when we ascertain, that for the spirit manufactured in this city alone, by an estimate I think considerably within the actual amount—the labouring part of the community pay \$300,000?

"The average number of persons in our Alms House, and House of Correction, is about 112, who are supported at an expense of \$40 each per annum—of these, at least three-fourths or 84 persons, are unable to support themselves, solely in consequence of their intemperate habits. This city, therefore, incurs an expense of \$3360 to support persons whose habits of intemperance disable them from providing for themselves."

"It is stated on good authority, that out of 992 adults received into the alms-house in the city of Baltimore, the last year, 944 were ascertained to be habitual drunkards."

Seven-eighths of the commitments to the workhouse in Hartford, Connecticut, have been for intemperance.

It has been estimated that there are 100,000 paupers in the United States, made so by intemperance.

GO TO YOUR PRISONS.

The following is an Extract from a Letter, written by one of the Keepers of the Prison in Philadelphia.

"My official station makes it necessary at times to examine into the history of the lives of those who are brought under my notice, and it is my practice to put questions touching their nurture, education, and habits. In a vast majority of cases, the use of intoxicating liquors has been, either in themselves, their parents or guardians, the primary cause of their moral degradation. The very frequent answer to the question, of what induced the commission of the immediate crime for which they were suffering, is, *"I was in liquor, Sir, in bad company, and knew not what I was about."*

"There are some individuals in our establishment, who have been frequent sufferers by the law, and yet who show themselves possessed of innate honesty, which almost renders their criminality a paradox. Two strong cases of this kind are more immediately in my mind's eye. They were never known to be guilty of a crime while sober. One has been quoted in a pamphlet on prisons, and has been held up as an *example and a dread* to evil-doers, as having had the misfortune to have eaten *twenty Christmas dinners in Walnut street prison*. This is true; and yet all the offences of this man were committed under the excitement of ebriety. His sentences were generally short, but his propensity for liquor always produced him a re-conviction within the year; and he thus was enabled to eat his twenty Christmas dinners within the walls of this prison. While in confinement, he frequently held posts of trust and responsibility, affording means of procuring him small gratifications, could he have been induced to connive at the villany of others. He was never known to betray his trust, or to break his word. His fidelity was proverbial."

The Hon. Joel Miller, Warden of the Maine State Prison, writes that "from a careful examination, I find that something more than three-fourths of all the convicts in the Maine State Prison, were led to the commission of the crimes for which they are now suffering imprisonment, by *intemperance*. In most cases the commission of the crimes may be traced directly to intemperance; in other instances more remotely. Of the convicts it is difficult to get such information as may be relied on, but I have no doubt in many instances if not in most, the parents of the convicts are or have been in the habit of intemperance." It appears by the report of the Warden made in January 1832, that there were 95 convicts in the Maine State Prison, on the 30th Nov. 1831. If we suppose that there is double that number of convicts for minor offences, annually, in the State, amounting in the whole to 300—the whole number in the United States, at the same rate, would be about 10,000, and 7500 of them intemperate. A recent estimate makes the whole number of criminals confined in the State prisons, jails, &c. 20,000, and nine-tenths of them intemperate.

In the city of Boston, for six years, there were upon an average, 247 commitments annually to a single prison, for drunkenness; and 95 drunkards were committed to the penitentiary, in a single month. Of 653, who were in one year committed to the House of Correction in Boston, 453 were drunkards.

Of thirty-nine prisoners in the jail of Litchfield county, Connecticut, thirty-five were intemperate men. In the jail at Ogdensburg, New York, seven eighths of the criminals were addicted to strong drink; of 647 in the state prison at Auburn, New York, 467 were intemperate; and 346 were under the influence of ardent spirit at the time the crimes, for which they were imprisoned, were committed; and of 10 in the state prison of Connecticut, more than ninety were of the same class. And a similar proportion may be found in other prisons.

The warden of the prison in Baltimore states that 2322 criminals were the same year committed to that prison; and that 424 of them were intoxicated, when they were brought there; and that in his opinion, eight tenths of the whole were intemperate men.

The connection, as of cause and effect, between indulgence in intoxicating drinks and the commission of crime, is admitted by the almost unanimous testimony of judges, members of the bar, and peace officers. The great Judge Hale says—"The places of judicature which I have long held in this kingdom, have

given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for near twenty years, and, by a due observation, I have found, that if the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, and riots and tumults; the adulteries, fornications, rapes, and other great enormities that have happened in that time, were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issues and product of excessive drinking, of tavern and ale-house meetings."

The under-sheriff of London and Middlesex, examined in the House of Commons on the police of the metropolis, thus remarks:—"I would make some observations upon an evil, which, I am decidedly of opinion, lies at the root of all other evils in this city, and elsewhere; I mean the evil of drinking, but especially of drinking spirits. I have been long in the habit of hearing criminals refer all their misery to this source, so that I now cease to ask them the cause of their ruin."

It has been stated that 109 murders were committed in the United States in 1831, nearly all by persons in a state of intoxication. And Hugh Maxwell, Esq., of New York, states, that of twenty-two cases of murder which it had been his duty to examine, all had been committed in consequence of intemperance. And of more than two hundred murders committed in the United States in a year, you can find scarcely any not connected with drinking, or not committed by men who freely use ardent spirit.

GO TO YOUR HOSPITALS.

The use of ardent spirit impairs, and in many cases destroys reason. Of 781 maniacs in different insane hospitals, 392, according to the testimony of their own friends, were rendered maniacs by strong drink; and the physicians give it as their opinion, that this was also the case with many others.

The following estimate is from the state of Maine. In 94 towns, population 119,707, there are 28 persons who have become insane in consequence of intemperance—the "*wrecker of reason*"—and 125 from other causes. By the same ratio of population, there are 93 insane by intemperance, and 427 from other causes, in the State; and in the United States more than 3,000 by intemperance. But if we estimate the numbers according to the proportion of the intemperate—there being 28 insane to every 3888 of the intemperate—the 10,000 intemperate in the State will give 73, and in the United States more than 2400 who are insane from intemperance.

In a population of 139,240, there have been 69 cases of *Delirium Tremens*. The number in proportion to population will give 198 cases; and in proportion to the intemperate, 181 in this State, and more than 5900 in the United States.

In 115 towns, containing about one third of the population of the State, there are 413 widows whose husbands have died by reason of intemperance. At the same rate, there are in the State about 1200 widows, and probably from 2500 to 3000 orphans from same cause—many of whom are, probably, bound out to service, or to trades, and some supported by public or private charity.

In 109 towns, containing about one-third of the population of the State, there are 109 cases of separation of husbands and wives, occasioned by intemperance—the "*destroyer of peace*." At the same ratio there is about 300 cases of separation of husbands and wives in the State; and probably, from 800 to 1000 children left to the care and support of mothers, or bound out to service, or supported by public or private charity.

Dreadful effects of Intemperance.—A man, the father of a large family, was placed yesterday evening, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, in a desperate state of mania a potu, with his throat widely gashed, and his garments deluged with blood. He had indulged in his usual habits of drink on Saturday; and on Sunday, while lying on the bed, with his wife and children about the room, procured a razor, near at hand, and attempted in despite of all the preventive efforts of his relations, to take his own life. He had almost succeeded in his design, when the screams of the family brought some person to their assistance. The scene presented at this juncture was beyond description. The blood had stained the bed, and those who had attempted to stay the suicidal purpose of the madman; the wife was in a state

of terror and exhaustion, and the whole household convulsed with anguish and alarm. The man was immediately removed to the Hospital, where every attention required by his dreadful situation was imparted to him. We learn, however, that very faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Philadelphia Gazette*.

The following is from one of the resident Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital.—‘From what observations I have made, during my residence in the institution, I have no hesitation in saying:

‘1st. That a large portion of the recent accidents (*about three hundred per annum*) received into the hospital, have either been the direct result of a state of intoxication, or were in their subsequent effects greatly aggravated by intemperate habits; so much so, that fatal consequences frequently followed, where amongst temperate persons, no danger whatever would have been apprehended.

‘2d. That of the other patients in the house, excluding the cases of ordinary insanity, there are many whose complaints have either been entirely owing to the improper use of ardent spirits, as in the cases of “madness from drunkenness,” of which there were about fifty during the past year, or in whom this cause has greatly aggravated, and perhaps rendered incurable, diseases which might otherwise have been readily overcome.’

MANY OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF YOUR SISTER STATES.

From “the third Annual Report of the New Hampshire Temperance Society,” a most valuable document, we select the following, as proving the position assumed.

In 51 towns, containing a population of 45,969, there is no retailer of ardent spirit.

In 40 towns, with a population of 33,631, there is no tavern. In 24 of which, population 16,332, there is no retailer.

In one town a society organized in 1822, upon the principle of *total abstinence*, and re-organized in 1828. There is now no licensed retailer, the town having voted against it *unanimously*.

In another town “all the taverns and one retailer have abandoned the sale of ardent spirit. Very little opposition, and that from the lowest class in point of moral worth.”

In another, “the use of ardent spirit has decreased in a degree that has surprised the most sanguine. In 1827, 30 hhds. were sold; and we can safely say that 4 hhds. is to the extent of what has been sold the past year, (1831-2.) No person in town is now, (Oct. 7th, 1832,) licensed to retail or sell ardent spirits in any quantity. Three traders have voluntarily abandoned the sale of it—one never has sold—and the only tavern in town has lately ceased to sell for want of *license*.”

“Perhaps,” remarks the secretary, “no town in the State is so generally temperate as Orrington. There are no licenses called for, and no merchant in town sells ardent spirits.”

“Somerset report states, ‘that the sight of a drunken man in our streets has become a rare spectacle. Although we have three stores in town, yet neither keep distilled spirits constantly on hand, and there is so little call for it, that the merchants do not seem to consider it a necessary part of their assortment. I think I may venture to predict that if we are true to ourselves and the cause which we have espoused, in three years from this time, one barrel of distilled spirits per annum, will satisfy the calls of all the respectable proportion of this community.’”

“From one third to one half of our buildings are framed and raised without ardent spirit—by far the larger number of our vessels are built without any spirits being furnished by the owners, and are sailed almost wholly without its use. I have not seen spirits offered to visitors for two years, and the practice is entirely done away, according to my knowledge and belief, among all of the respectable part of the community.”

THERE ARE TOWNS WASHED FROM THEIR FORMER STAINS.

Twelve towns in the county of Hampshire, Mass., have not a single dram shop in all their borders.

ONE TOWN PURIFIED.—The Connecticut Observer says, in the year 1828, there were within the limits of the town of Lyme, no less than twenty-two licensed retailers of intoxicating liquors, all of whom sold what they could, and manufactured drunkards according to law.

In that year the temperance reformation commenced among us. And the number of these licensed drunkard makers have been gradually falling off ever since. From one January to another, when the licensing Board have met, the change in public sentiment respecting the rum traffic, has been very apparent. A year ago, but two applications were made to our board: and on Monday last, when the board met again no applicant appeared to claim the usual licence: so that now it is our happiness to state, that in a portion of our county 12 miles by 8—constituting the largest town in this State—there is not a single grog shop.

Such a result is of course most cheering to the friends of temperance and sobriety. Especially as it has been with us, occasioned, not by any accidental or temporary circumstances, but by a *progressive and radical alteration of public feeling and sentiment*. And as the opinion is fast gaining ground, that the traffic in spirits is '*immoral and sinful*,' we feel confident that there will never be another application made to a town council in Lyme, for a license to sell the drink of the drunkard.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Connecticut River Steam Boat Company, and of the Hartford Steam Boat Company, it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is inexpedient to keep, or to allow to be kept, any ardent spirits on board the boat belonging to this company.

AND SOME ALMOST EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

The population of —, N. H. at the last census was less than 1200. *Three rum stores and two rum taverns* in town, together with the more private traffic of individuals, were loading the community with an annual tax of *nine thousand dollars*, to pay for intoxicating liquors, besides the incalculable evils of drinking the poison. Their temperance reform commenced about 1827. First annual Report of their society exhibited a diminution of this tax to the amount of \$6,000; the second reduced it \$2,500, leaving only \$500 as the expense of spirits sold in the town.

At this time, they have three stores and one tavern, free from this strong drink, and not a licensed house in town. It is estimated, that the cost of ardent spirits, as at present used by the town, does not exceed the rate of \$100 by the year. It is believed that nine-tenths of the population drink no ardent spirits.

Say the Committee of the New York State Society, "Since the farmers have begun to open their eyes to the evils growing out of the turning of the staff of life into a substance to destroy it, and have made use of their coarse grains for bread stuffs, or to feed their cattle, they have steadily advanced in price." And they calculate that the change produced by the Temperance Reformation, now saves the State of New York several million dollars a year.

NO DRUNKARD CAN LONG EXIST IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

It is estimated that upwards of 5000 drunkards have been reclaimed in the United States.

The New York Society, says, it is evident, from the reports, that a great many drunkards have been reclaimed, in this state, under the temperance reformation. And, but for this reformation, how many are there amongst us who were on the highway to ruin, and are now sober, that ere this time would have yielded themselves up to the awful vice, which so well nigh stamps its victims with incurableness and despair! It was not one of the objects of the temperance reformation to reclaim the drunkard. In the times when the drinking of spirits was universal, his reclamation was next to impossible: for then he could turn no way, go no where, but he was met with the irresistible solicitations to his master appetite. But now we find that, in the atmosphere of total abstinence, even the drunkard can recover himself, and live again.

This fact is very fully exemplified in the present condition of Peterboro, N. Y. as exhibited in a letter from Gerritt Smith, Esq. to Edward C. Delavan, of Albany. He says :—"When I returned, fourteen years ago, to reside in this village, more than every other man in it was a drunkard; and, at that time, it contained some sixty or seventy families. This unusually large proportion of drunkards was doubtless owing, in a great measure, to its extensive manufacture of window glass. For firemen, as you are aware, formerly felt it to be necessary to drink up a large part of their wages; and thence the fact, that half the blacksmiths in our country, ten years ago, were drunkards. Two-thirds of all the men, who were buried in our village cemetery from the year 1820 until the beginning of the Temperance Reformation (I speak from personal knowledge) were drunkards. The vice of intemperance had impoverished the village. The sober could not make headway in the midst of such waste of time and property. There were half a dozen places in the village where rum was sold. There was a distillery in it, owned by a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and which, until the dawn of the reformation, myself and others were blind and wicked enough to stock with grain. There were six other distilleries within the limits of the town, in which the village is situated. But the scene is greatly changed. The fires of the seven distilleries have all gone out—and no place is more remarkable than Peterboro' for the quiet stilness of its sabbath."—He then gives accounts of the Reformation of 38 drunkards of which the following is a specimen.

No. 38. Upwards of 50 years of age: had long been a drunkard: became pious two or three years since, and joined the church. Last winter some of his rum drinking neighbours got him to drink, until he was intoxicated. When he became sober, he was very penitent, and hastened to join the temperance society. Previously, he felt too strong to need the help of a connection with it. I can now confidently say of him, that he is a sober man, and a Christian.

The following case of reformation is from the report of the Maine Temperance Society.—This, if there were no other, would amply reward this society for all the exertions and sacrifices we have made.

An aged mechanic, now a member of this society, who, for nearly half a century, had spent a considerable part of his earnings in procuring for himself the 'liquid poison,' and who by frequent excesses had ruined and beggared himself, and destroyed the happiness of his respectable family; this man came forward, not yet two years ago, and joined the society. He has since wholly abstained from the use of spirit; and now let us see the transforming effect! With the same means he before possessed, he has well supported his family, and within the last year has built him a convenient and comfortable house, which has already cost him not less than \$400, and for which he does not now owe over \$50." This man is still doing well, and we think is completely reformed.

Another was a man of respectable employment, character and property, with an amiable and intelligent wife, and a number of lovely children. He became a drunkard, lost his property, and sunk to the lowest depths of inebriety and debasement. The family experienced all the heart-breaking evils common in such cases; and some that were very peculiar. For more than ten years, they struggled hard against an almost unheard of complication of trials, till the case appeared to be hopeless; when after many fruitless removes from place to place, and changes of many kinds, they removed about thirty miles into a neighbourhood, in which no individual sold ardent spirit, and no one drank it. And when this solitary drunkard looked around and saw not an individual, who would touch the drunkard's poison except himself, and all were far happier than he, he said, what thousands of drunkards under similar circumstances would say, "If other people can do without, I can." He had no idea of being singular, and sustaining all the odium of drunkard making, and drunkenness alone. He resolved to be like other people. And when our secretary saw him, he had taken nothing that intoxicates for three years; was a respectable man, and his family were in comfortable circumstances. "That," said a gentleman of his acquaintance, "is one of the trophies of the Temperance Reformation."